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before him.' We have enough of battles and sieges, skirmishes and countermarches, which once told are never lost. We now look deeper, we wish to be made acquainted with the soul which animated, and the mind which directed these movements. The importance of securing whatever is valuable in the history of that interesting epoch, cannot be too often urged. As the period recedes, the feelings and opinions which gave it a peculiar character, are fast fading from the view. We ought highly to appreciate the pious duty of sketching the lingering and evanescent traces which half a century has not been able to obliterate. Every day brings to light some fact, which another might have carried beyond our reach. Incidents which are trivial in themselves, and consequently unnoticed, while events are new, frequently become useful in settling a doubtful question, or clearing up an obscure point of history. We are very glad to observe that attention is already awakened to the subject in this part of the country, and that the spirit of inquiry is not confined to the military events of the revolution, but goes back to the measures which preceded them. We wish to see justice done to the patriots who fanned the rising flame of liberty, who resisted oppression, when resistance was truly honorable. They are the pioneers in the march of freedom whose services have been overlooked in the splendor of her subsequent progress. Military achievements will never want pens to do them justice, but we have reason to fear that the future historian may seek in vain to trace the slow and silent progress of liberty while yet struggling against the strong torrent of arbitrary power. This period of our history may be said to be still unexplored, and holds out allurements to the aspiring writers of our country of which we hope they will make haste to avail themselves.

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ART. XXI.—*Remarks on the Consumption of the Public Wealth, by the Clergy of every Christian Nation, and particularly by the established Church in England and Wales, and in Ireland ; with a plan for altering its Revenues, subject to existing interests ; whereby the Episcopal body would be provided for, on a scale to make them the richest Episcopal body in the world ; the working Clergy of the establishment would be much better provided for than at present ; the*

*working Clergy of all other denominations would be equally provided for with those of the establishment ; and both on a scale to make them the richest working Clergy in the world ; and upwards of £100,000,000 obtained to extinguish so much of the national debt, and relieve the nation from four millions of annual taxes. The second edition with corrections. London, 1822. p. 86.*

WE have quoted at large the somewhat *lengthy* title of this pamphlet, as it serves at the same time as a table of contents to the work. We understand that it excites considerable sensation in England, and is thought to have placed the disproportion between the revenues of the established church of that country and all others in the world, in a more striking light than it has before been seen. As a great mass of interesting statistical information on this important subject is condensed in the tables, which make up a great portion of the work, we shall copy them, with the omission of unessential matter, which can be spared without affecting their value.

The first table affords a view of the clergy of France of all denominations as follows :

#### EXPENDITURE ON CLERGY IN FRANCE

*In the year 1821.*

Hearers . . . . . 30,000,000

Say about 29,000,000 Catholics,

1,000,000 Protestants,

The Pastors of all denominations are paid by the nation.

Places of worship . . . . . 26,252

50 Cathedrals,

2885 Catholic Rectories, or Parish Churches,

22960 Ditto Auxiliary Chapels.

25,895 Catholic places of worship.

357 Protestant do. do.

{ Catholics require more places of worship than Protestants, because what they consider divine service, and which they are bound to attend, the mass, can be performed in the morning only, and by a minister fasting from the previous midnight. Evening devotions are not considered a service by them, nor much attended. Hence, in Catholic countries, from six o'clock in the morning until one in the afternoon on Sundays, the population is in movement to and from church ;—from four in the evening to ten is generally spent in relaxation and amusement. }

One place of worship for every 1143 persons.

Number of Clergymen in France . . . . . 35,646

35,286 Catholic,—357 Protestant.

Average number of Clergymen for each place of worship . . . .  $1\frac{1}{3}$   
 Average number of Clergymen for every 1000 people . . . . .  $1\frac{1}{8}$   
 Income . . . . .  $f25,148,096$  at  $24f$  to  $\pounds 1$  . . . . .  $\pounds 1,047,837$

Episcopal body }  $f$  2,069,760 or  $\pounds$  86,240  
 and dignitaries }

Working Clergy  $f22,593,336$  —  $\pounds 941,389$

Protestants . . . .  $f$  485,000 —  $\pounds$  20,208

$f25,148,096$        $\pounds 1,047,837$

The provision for the Clergy is voted in the annual supplies, the same as for the army and navy. There are

*Average per Annum.*

2,885 Catholic Rectors, at  $\pounds 48$ , each serving a church.

22,960 Catholic Curates, “  $\pounds 31$ , each serving a chapel.

357 Protestant Pastors, “  $\pounds 56$ , viz.

183 Calvinists,—174 Lutherans.

30,000,000 hearers, at  $\pounds 35,000$  per million of hearers,  $\pounds 1,050,000$

The next table presents us with the ‘French Roman Catholic church’ from the ‘Almanach du Clerge, de France, 1822.’

**EPISCOPAL BODY.** (at  $24f$  to  $\pounds 1$ ) *£ Brit.*

1 Archbishop of Paris . . . . .	$f$ 100,000 . . . . .	4,160
8 Archbishops . . . . .	$f$ 25,000 or $\pounds 1041$ each . . . . .	8,328
41 Bishops . . . . .	$f$ 15,000 or 625 each . . . . .	25,625
1 Vicar-General of Paris . . . . .	$f$ 4,000 (or Archdeacon) . . . . .	166
10 Do. of Metropolitan Churches, $f$	3,000 or $\pounds 125$ each . . . . .	1,250
98 Vicars-General or Archdeacons $f$	2,000 or 83 “ . . . . .	3,134

159 persons—the Episcopal Body—receive . . . . .  $\pounds 47,663$

**OTHER DIGNITARIES.**

3 Cardinals . . . . .	$f$ 30,000 or $\pounds 1250$ each $\pounds$	3,750
15 Canons, or Prebends of Paris . . $f$	2,400 or 100 “ . . . . .	1,500
401 Canons or Prebends of the oth- } $f$	1,500 or 62 “ . . . . .	24,862
er Dioceses . . . . .		
Chapter of St Denis . . . . .	$f$ 200,000 . . . . .	$\pounds$ 8,339:38:451

578 persons—Episcopal and other Dignitaries—receive . . . . .  $\pounds 86,114$

**WORKING CLERGY.**

2,885 Rectors, . . . . . at . . . . .	$f$ 1160 or $\pounds 48$ . . . . .	$\pounds 138,480$
22,960 Curates, . . . . . at . . . . .	$f$ 750 or 31 . . . . .	701,760
357 Protestants,* . . . . . at . . . . .	$f$ 1360 or 56 . . . . .	19,922

26,202 Working Clergymen—receive . . . . .  $\pounds 860,162$

26,780 Clergymen of all ranks receive . . . . .  $\pounds 946,276$   
 and are deemed to receive a complete annual stipend, and  
 to be entirely engaged in the ministry.

\* This is put in Italics as not belonging to the State Church ; but being one line, it was not thought worth omitting, as thus, all the expense of *all the clergy is given.*

There are others who, occupied with other pursuits, render partial aid, and get partial stipends, viz.

4,000	for certain stated aid, . . . . .	receive . . . . .	f250 or £10 . . .	£40,000
3,500	for do. do. aid, . . . . .	do. . . . .	f200 or 8 . . .	28,000
	for uncertain occasional aid, is granted, . . .	f240,000 . . . . .		10,000
Loss in these calculations by dropping the shillings sterling, to keep round numbers, for example, Protestant Clergymen should be £56 12s. . . . .				
				23,561

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f25,148,096 . . . £1,047,837

1,363 Clergymen who perform service gratuitously, without taking any stipend, but living on their own means, assist in the ministry from zeal.

There are also 491 Clergymen, who, receiving pay for other functions of the ministry which they perform, are Prebends or Canons, without receiving pay as such, but enjoying the honor of the title.

To these two tables succeeds a third of 'France before the revolution,' from Laborde's *View of Spain*, vol. v. p. 16—18, as follows :

#### STATE OF THE CLERGY.

136	Archbishops and Bishops . . . . .	} Seculars, . 241,989
11,853	Dignitaries, Canons & Prebends .	
13,000	Inferior Servants of the Choir . .	
27,000	Priors and Chaplains . . . . .	
40,000	Parish Priests . . . . .	
50,000	Vicars . . . . .	
100,000	Ecclesiastics in orders, with or without benefices . . . . .	

#### MONKS.

1,120	Chiefs of the orders . . . . .	} Monks, . .	78,015
6,740	Abbeys of Men . . . . .		
23,655	Other established Societies . . . .		
46,500	Mendicants . . . . .		

#### NUNS.

10,120	Abbeys of Women . . . . .	} Nuns, . . . 79,972
2,560	Priories of Women . . . . .	
600	Canonesses . . . . .	
64,000	Other established Societies . . . .	
2,692	Other Societies without foundation	

#### RECAPITULATION.

241,989 Secular Clergy  
78,015 Monks  
79,972 Nuns

## 60,302 Inferior Ministers of the Churches

460,078 Total.

Putting the population at 25,000,000, the Clergy were about  $\frac{1}{52}$  part in France, and their revenue in 1787 was estimated at 178,000,000 livres, or £7,400,000 British per annum, at 25 years purchase, £185,000,000.

By comparing these tables we find that since the revolution, while the present establishment provides for a far more equal apportionment of clergy to those whom they are to serve, and secures to the lower orders of ministers a more ample compensation than was provided by the ancient establishment, there is nevertheless an annual saving to the nation of more than *thirty millions of dollars*.

## CHURCH OR KIRK OF SCOTLAND.

The established religion in Scotland is the Presbyterian or Calvinistic Sect, and is denominated the Kirk of Scotland.

Hearers . . . . . 1,500,000

According to Sir John Sinclair, in 1814, there were in Scotland,	
Hearers of the Established Presbyterian Church . . . .	1,407,524
Dissenting Presbyterians . . . . .	256,000
Baptists, Bereans, Glassites . . . . .	50,000
Scotch Episcopalians . . . . .	28,000
Church of England . . . . .	4,000
Roman Catholics . . . . .	50,000
Methodists . . . . .	9,000
Quakers . . . . .	300
Total . . . .	
1,804,824	
The population having increased to 2,000,000, the hearers of the	
Established Church may be estimated at 1,500,000.	

Places of Worship . . . . . 1,000

There are	
Parishes and Parish Churches . . . . .	893
Collegiate Churches, Chapels of Ease in populous districts, and } in extensive parishes two places of worship attended by one } parish minister, make up . . . . .	107

One Place of Worship for every 1,500 persons.

Clergymen . . . . . 1,000

Average number of Clergymen for a Place of Worship . . . . . 1

Average number of Clergymen for 1500 persons . . . . . 1

Income . . . . . £206,360

{ Being an average of £220 for 938 clergymen. Their stipend can }  
 { in no case be under £150: it averages much more: and then they }  
 { are provided with a manse, or dwelling-house, and a glebe of land. }

1,500,000 hearers, at £135,000 per million hearers . . . £202,500.

The revenue of the Scotch clergy, according to this pamphlet, is derived from a charge on the rents of land, paid by the landlord throughout Scotland. It is a moderate charge, amounting to about nine pence sterling an acre on lands in cultivation, and although it is called teinds or tithe, does not amount nearly to the tithe in England. An estate in Scotland pays £30 on 800 statute English acres, while the same sum of £30 is in some cases paid by an estate of 80 acres in England.

Scarce any portion of the information contained in this pamphlet has interested us more than that on Spain. The following table presents a view of the present state of the

#### CHURCH OF SPAIN.

Hearers . . . . . 11,000,000

{ In Spain, the whole population are Roman Catholics, and of all }  
 { people they are the most zealously attached to that church, except, }  
 { perhaps, the Irish. }

Places of Worship . . . . . 11,000

{ Estimated at one for every 1000 persons. Spain contains as many }  
 { square miles as France ; but there are large districts without habi- }  
 { tations. }

Clergymen . . . . . 16,552

{ Agreeably to the new law, there cannot be more than one cler- }  
 { gyman for every 700 persons, which, for 11,000,000, gives 16,000 }  
 { working clergy. The number of the dignitaries is not yet fixed ; it }  
 { is not likely to exceed 552, viz. 52 archbishops and bishops, the old }  
 { number, and 500 other dignitaries. }

One Place of Worship for every 1000 persons.

One Clergyman for every..... 700 persons.

Three Clergymen for every two places of worship, or  
 1½ to a place of worship.

Income . . . . . £1,134,400

{ In the new law, the income of the working clergy only is fixed : }  
 { the largest parish to consist of 6,800 persons, the second largest }  
 { of not more than 4,500, the smallest 1,800. The stipends to be }  
 { £200, £140, and £80. Curates' stipends to be £60 and £40. The }  
 { Spanish newspapers mention, that £400 for an archbishop and £300 }  
 { for a bishop will probably be the provision fixed upon : but as the }  
 { Cortes are liberal, as well as wise, we may fairly estimate an arch- }  
 { bishop £1000, and a bishop £600 per annum, and the whole ex- }  
 { pense as follows : }

8 Archbishops, at £1,000 . . . . . £8,000

44 Bishops . . . at 600 . . . . . 26,400

500 Dignitaries, Archdeacons, Deans, Pre- }  
 bends, and Canons, at 150 each . . . } 75,000

552 Dignitaries . . . . . £109,400

£109,400

500 Rectors of largest parishes, at £200.....	£100,000	
1,000 Rectors of next largest.....at 140.....	140,000	
2,000 Rectors of smallest do.....at 80 .....	160,000	
12,500 Curates average.....at 50.....	625,000	
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16,000 Working Clergy . . . . .	£1,025,000	£1,025,000
<hr/>		
		£1,134,400

11 millions of hearers at £100,000 per million.....£1,100,000

The Spanish church was organized by a decree of the Cortes of Oct. 24th, 1821, consisting of forty three articles, and characterized, says the author, by ‘kindness, good feeling, and wisdom.’ In the year 1820, it was determined by the Cortes that no ecclesiastic should be capable of holding a civil post, and that he must resign either his benefice or his civil employment. In the course of the same year all gifts and legacies to monasteries, churches, and hospitals were made unlawful; and all monasteries suppressed but ten or twelve, for the use of persons desirous of retiring from the world. A maintenance for life, however, is given to all persons thus dispossessed. In the course of the debates on these important measures, it was declared by a *bishop*, that the decline and fall of Spain was owing to the monasteries. In the sitting of the Cortes for April 4th, 1821, it was determined to pay the *present* pope, for his life, 9000 dollars a year, in lieu of all fees hitherto sent from Spain to the court of Rome; and all Spaniards are forbidden in future to send money out of Spain, as fees to the Roman see. Our author has given us extracts from a very interesting debate on this subject in the sitting of the Cortes for May 22, 1821, but we have no room to quote from it.

The state of the clergy of Spain before the revolution is thus given in the *Diario de la Coruna* for July 1, 18 21.

From the *Diario de la Coruna*, 1st July, 1821.

Archbishops and Bishops . . . . .	62
Canons and Dignitaries . . . . .	2,399
Prebends . . . . .	1,869
Parish Rectors . . . . .	16,481
Curates . . . . .	4,927
Other beneficed Clergy . . . . .	16,400
Religious Men of the greater orders . . . . .	17,411
Religious Men of the minor orders . . . . .	9,088
Hermitands . . . . .	1,416
Servants . . . . .	3,987
Sacristans, church clerks . . . . .	15,000



Monks . . . . .	5,500
Friars with shoes . . . . .	13,500
Friars without shoes . . . . .	30,000
Regular Congregationists . . . . .	2,000
Servants of Regulars . . . . .	6,400
Youths in their houses . . . . .	1,800

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Total . . . . 148,242

Nuns and religious Women . . . . .	32,000
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Living in more than 3,000 Convents . . . . . 180,242

*Property belonging to the Clergy.*

*Value.*

Pious Foundations, for the use of both sexes, } consisting in lands and buildings . . . . .	} £62,500,000
Estates of the Secular Clergy . . . . .	62,000,000
Estates of the regular Clergy . . . . .	62,000,000

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Real property, land and buildings . . . . . £186,500,000

*Exclusive of tithes, and various other taxes and dues for the Clergy.*

‘The above property,’ adds our author, ‘is now on sale, and the proceeds are appropriated to pay off the national debt, which was stated, on the 21st Sept. 1821, to amount to £140,000,000.’ It will appear from comparing the two tables relative to Spain, that the new establishment effects an annual saving of forty-four and a half millions of dollars to the nation, reckoning the annual expense of the church before the revolution, at six per cent on the church property; which considering, that in the above statement no account is taken of tithes, &c., must be within bounds.

The Portuguese church is next in order.

PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

Hearers, (all Catholics) . . . . .	3,000,000
Places of Worship . . . . .	3,000
Clergymen . . . . .	4,465
{ Estimated at one working clergyman for every 700 people, as in }	
{ Spain, and 165 dignitaries. }	
Average number of Persons to one Place of Worship . . .	1,000
Average number of Persons to a Clergyman . . . . .	700
Income . . . . .	£287,300

See the decree of the Portuguese Cortes, dated, Lisbon, 15th May, 1821, (copied into the *Diario de la Coruna*, No. 458,) regulating the stipends of the working clergy throughout Portugal, &c. The stipends of the bishops and dignitaries are not mentioned, and an estimate of them is therefore given. The preamble to the decree says, the Cortes are desirous to give all the parochial clergy an ample provision, to relieve them from the casualties of an uncertain maintenance, and to put a stop to the demanding dues from the flock, which was vexatious to both parties. It is then fixed, that the parochial clergy shall receive 500 million reis, £125, in large towns; 400 million reis, £100, in smaller ones; 200 million reis, £50, in the country. This, in Portugal, is an ample provision for clergymen who are single men.

2 Archbishops.....at	£1000	£2,000
13 Bishops.....at	£600	£7,800
150 Dignitaries.....at	£100	£15,000
165 Episcopal and other Dignitaries		£24,800

WORKING CLERGY.		
300 largest parishes at	£125	£37,500
500 next largest.....at	£100	£50,000
3500 smallest.....at	£ 50	£175,000
4300 Working Clergy		£262,500
165 Dignitaries		£ 24,800
4465		£287,300

3,000,000 of hearers, at £100,000 per million . . . . £300,000

It appears from our author's statement, that before the late revolutions, there was in Portugal a patriarch, or head of the church under the pope, with very large revenues. This dignity has been abolished. The plan hitherto followed in Portugal in secularizing the ecclesiastical property has been not to make a sale thereof, as in Spain, but to order the revenues to be paid into the public coffers, in the ratio of from forty to seventy per cent. 'The Spanish plan,' says our author, 'is much more beneficial to the nation at large,' a sentiment to which we are not prepared to accede; since an enormous sacrifice must unquestionably be made in such immense sales of church property. 'There is always a difficulty,' says Sismondi,\* 'in selling a large quantity of landed property.' That this difficulty should indefinitely increase in times of revolution, and in sales of confiscated and secularized estates, is equally clear; and it depends upon the state of things, in different countries respectively what class of men will profit in the prodigious sacrifices made: the state, as a corporation, is sure to lose.

The condition of the Hungarian clergy is given as follows;

\* *Nouveaux principes d'Economie politique*, Tom. II. p. 14.

*The Sects of Hungary are as follow :*

Catholics, Latin and Greek . . . . .	4,750,000
Greek Church . . . . .	1,150,000
Calvinists . . . . .	1,050,000
Lutherans . . . . .	650,000
Unitarian Christians . . . . .	46,000
Various small Christian sects, and persons of the Jewish Faith	200,000

Total . . . . . 7,846,000

**LATIN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN HUNGARY.**

Hearers . . . . .	4,000,000
Places of Worship . . . . .	3,230
Average number of Persons to a Place of Worship . . . .	1,240
Clergymen . . . . .	5,469
{ 3 Archbishops,—18 Bishops,—16 Titular Bishops,—274 Prebendaries and Canons,—5158 Working Clergy. }	

Average number of Clergymen to a Place of Worship . . . . 1 $\frac{2}{3}$   
 or 5 Clergymen to 3 Places of Worship.

Average number of Clergymen to 1000 persons . . . . . 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

{ One Clergyman to 1000 persons seems a proper number amongst Roman Catholics in a closely inhabited country ; if widely spread, more may be required ; here they appear rather too numerous, viz. 1 to 730 persons. }

Income . . . . . £314,214

{ 37 Archbishops and Bishops . . . . .	£96,000
274 Prebends and Canons . . . . .	58,000
	£154,000
5158 Working Clergy, averaging £33 each . . . . .	170,214

4,000,000 of hearers at £80,000 per million of hearers, £320,000

{ This is perhaps the greatest instance on the continent of Europe of the abuse of church property : 311 comparatively idle churchmen possess themselves of nearly as much income as 5158 working clergymen, who, with scanty means of existence, labour in the ministry, and are the real spiritual pastors of the people. The richest benefices are considered a provision for members of the great families of Hungary : any benefice producing more than £3,400 a year, pays the surplus to the fund for the working clergy. }

**CALVINISTIC CHURCH OF HUNGARY.**

Hearers . . . . .	1,050,000
Places of Worship . . . . .	1,351
Clergymen . . . . .	1,384

One place of worship for every 750 people.

One Clergyman for every place of Worship.

Income—1383 Clergymen average £44 each . . . . £60,896

1,050,000 hearers, at £60,000 per million of hearers . . . £63,000

{ It appears extraordinary that the Calvinists should not prefer to have half the number of churches and of ministers, and pay the ministers double what they now get, and save the expense of keeping so many churches in repair. This very scanty provision, for a set of clergymen who have wives and families, must give pain to the general friend of Christianity and Christian ministers. }

## LUTHERAN CHURCH OF HUNGARY.

Hearers . . . . .	650,000
Places of Worship . . . . .	448
Clergymen . . . . .	456
One place of Worship for every 1,500 persons.	
One Clergyman for every place of Worship.	
Income . . . . .	£25,080
Highest stipend £80—average £55, for 456 persons.	

650,000 hearers, at £40,000 per million of hearers . . . . £26,000

The Lutherans appear to manage their affairs in this instance better than the Calvinists: by having half the number of places of worship and ministers in proportion to their hearers, they are enabled with much smaller funds, to give much better stipends. In both cases, however, the provisions for the clergy are lamentably small. By a law of the Emperor Joseph, no man is obliged to pay tithe or tax to a religion to which he does not himself belong. All that we know of the finances of the other sects in Hungary is, that the Greek Catholic clergy are very poor, but still not near so poor as the clergy of the Greek Church, who are many degrees poorer than any other Christian pastors in the world, and whose wretched poverty is almost a disgrace to Christianity.

From the tables, which we have extracted in the foregoing pages, the following is constructed by our author :

*The Clergymen receive, on an average, per million of hearers,*

In France—National Stipend . . . . .	£ 35,000
In Scotland—National Stipend, Manse, and Glebe . . . . .	135,000
In Spain—National Stipend . . . . .	100,000
In Portugal—National Stipend . . . . .	100,000
In Hungary, Catholics, National Stipend . . . . .	80,000
In do. Calvinists, do. . . . .	60,000
In do. Lutherans, do. . . . .	40,000

*The average number of People for whom there is a Church,*

In France . . . . .	1,150
In Scotland . . . . .	1,500
In Spain . . . . .	1,000
In Portugal . . . . .	1,000
In Hungary, Catholics . . . . .	1,240
In do. Calvinists . . . . .	750
In do. Lutherans . . . . .	1,500

*The average number of Persons for whom there is a Clergyman provided,*

In France . . . . .	1,150
In Scotland . . . . .	1,500
In Spain . . . . .	700
In Portugal . . . . .	700
In Hungary, Catholics . . . . .	730

In do.	Calvinists	. . . . .	750
In do.	Lutherans	. . . . .	1,500

{ There are in France, about 9,000 clergymen generally engaged in tuition, who have not got employments in the Church, but who render occasional and regular aid to the ministers of the Churches; they are the remnants of the times before the revolution; their number is diminishing fast and is not renewed. Taking these into consideration, there is in France one clergyman for every 830 persons. }

*The average number of Persons for whom there is an Archbishop; and for whom there is a Prelate, whether Archbishop or Bishop,*

In France....to an Archbishop, 3,200,000, a Prelate,.....600,000

In Scotland, none, being Calvinists.

In Spain.....to an Archbishop, 1,400,000, a Prelate,.....211,000

In Portugal, to an Archbishop, 1,500,000, a Prelate, .....200,000

In Hungary, Catholics to do. 1,333,000, a Prelate,.....190,000

In do. Calvinists, none.

In do. Lutherans, superintendents not known.

*(The Hungarian Titular Bishops are only coadjutors to the Prelates.)*

The next table gives us the estimated expenditure on the clergy in the United States of America. We shall lay it before our readers with a few remarks upon it.

Hearers . . . . . 9,600,000

8,000,000 White People.

1,600,000 People of Colour and Black People.

{ All religions are on an equal footing; there is no state religion; a man's religion is deemed a consideration safely entrusted to himself; the State takes no note of it. Mr Bristed says, in his work on the resources of America, 'on days of public worship, the individuals of the same family set out together; each goes to hear the minister of his own sect; and they afterwards return home to employ themselves in common in their domestic concerns. This diversity of religious opinions does not seem to produce any contradiction or discordance in their sentiments as to other things. Whence, if there happen to arrive from Europe an ambitious secretary, eager to afford a triumph to his own particular tenets, by inflaming the passions of men, so far from finding, as in other countries, multitudes disposed to enlist under his banners, and ready to second his violence, his very existence is scarcely perceived by his nearest neighbors.' }

{ The Baptist is thought the most numerous persuasion. The Presbyterians, Unitarians, Episcopalians, (the Episcopalians agree with the Church of England in all things, except the Athanasian creed, which they have put out of their liturgy,) the Roman Catholics, the Methodists, the Lutherans, and the Quakers, are amongst the most conspicuous sects. A vast variety of independent churches are to be found here. }

Places of Worship . . . . . 8,000

{ At one for every 1200 persons. It is matter of notoriety, that a growing attention is paid to religion within the last few years, throughout America, and that places of worship are every where erected agreeably to the increase and spread of the population. From one point near Boston twenty-five steeples are seen: most churches have steeples; all are at liberty to have them; and their effect is at the same time cheering to the sight, and satisfactory to the mind of the friend of general Christianity. }

Clergymen . . . . . 8,000

{ One to each place of worship. Some churches have more than one; but some clergymen serve two or three places of worship, in new and thinly peopled districts, going to each every second or third Sunday. }

One place of worship for every 1200 persons.

One Clergyman for every 1200 persons.

Income . . . . . £560,000

{ Estimated at 300 dollars or about £70 each for 8,000 clergymen; all voluntary contributions. An assessment on every man for some place of worship to be named by him, was enforced for some time in a few states, but the clergy joined in getting the law repealed, for it was found in the states leaving contribution free, places of worship and clergymen were more liberally supported than in the others. Rich men frequently are regular contributors to two or three sects besides their own. }

9,600,000 people, at £60,000 per million of people . . . £576,000

The great objection to the statements in this table is one, which runs through almost all European speculations on American affairs. Accustomed to a population in a considerable degree homogeneous, to states in which the relation of territory and population is the reverse of that which holds between the two in America, foreigners sometimes ascribe to remote regions of our country a progress in the arts of civilization found only in its early settlements, and far more commonly on the other hand attribute to our oldest and most improved communities, what is true only of the distant frontiers. In the large towns on the coast of America, men are as well educated, as accomplished, and as well informed, as in any part of the world: law is as well administered, being the essence of the English jurisprudence rid of a world of forms; the offices of religion far more generally attended and the standard of character in those who fulfil them higher, and the population as a mass possessing more than that of any cities in the world the energy and concentration, without the depravity of large towns. We speak this, of course, with the prejudices of Americans, but from actual acquaintance with many of the considerable capitals in the world. On the other hand, it is equally true

that we have an almost endless frontier, a natural garden, but inhabited by savage nations, as distant from the abodes of the civilization which we have described as Archangel from Madrid, over which the enterprising and adventurous of our poorer class are spreading themselves like a rushing tide; and here no doubt a semibarbarous society, or rather no society at all exists. Intelligent and candid men are able to comprehend this contrast of condition, and no more think of describing America *en masse*, than they would talk of Europe, in general, as covered with wattled huts like the villages of Bulgaria, or cultivated by the Tullian method like the county of Norfolk. But there is a class of foreign writers, who will understand or seem to understand nothing of this. If their error be wilful, we hold it quite naughty, and if involuntary, not less absurd. To return to our topic, Mr Bristed as we have shown in former numbers of our journal, is an indifferent authority on American affairs; and the fact, which he states, though intended to be honorable, we presume, is one which can of course have no general existence. That there is no necessity that the members of a family think alike on religion is true, not less so we imagine than in England. But that in general each member of a family attends his own sect is as little the case here as any where else.

The 'matter of notoriety,' which the author of the pamphlet states, that a *growing* attention is paid to religion within the last *few* years throughout America is equally incorrect. That one particular form of religious activity viz. foreign or distant missions, is of origin somewhat recent is true indeed, but no more so in America than in England. That part of America most distinguished for religious zeal now, and from which the author of the pamphlet draws his only specified example, was signalized for the same zeal from its first settlement.

Nor is there more accuracy in the statement that 'an assessment on every man for some place of worship to be named by him, was enforced *for some time*, in a few states but the clergy joined in getting the law repealed, for it was found in the states, leaving contribution free, that places of worship and clergymen were more liberally supported than in the others.' There are here at least as many errors as propositions, but we forbear to enlarge on them.—That the public service of religion any more than government, education, the army, or the navy, can ultimately subsist, without the patronage of the state, may be a truth; but it is not one, of which America affords conclusive

proof. The experiment has not yet decided itself, but we are inclined to think our country will in this case, furnish no exception to the experience of all other nations. The question of course does not regard the natural sentiment of religion, which (crudely enough) is said to be a thing in which the state has no concern; but whether the external source of religion, places of worship, places of education to fit men to minister to a cultivated people, and salaries to induce men of ability to engage in the profession, whether all these can be supplied permanently and adequately, without the aid of government, is a question which this country has not yet settled in the affirmative; and which every other Jewish, Pagan, Christian and heathen has settled in the negative.

In the next table is contained the estimated expenditure on the clergy in Italy, as follows:

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON THE CLERGY IN ITALY.

Hearers . . . . . 19,391,200

The Italians are all Roman Catholics. According to a late publication, 'prospetto geografico, statistico, degli stati Europei,' printed at Milan, 1820. They are distributed as follows:	
Kingdom of Sardinia (of which the island 520,900)	3,985,000
Lombardo Venetian kingdom, subject to Austria	4,117,000
Dutchy of Parma	390,000
Dutchy of Modena (Reggio and Mirandola)	350,000
Dutchy of Massa and Carara	30,000
Dutchy of Lucca	127,000
Grand Dutchy of Tuscany	1,198,000
State of the Church	2,430,000
Republic of San Marino	7,000
Kingdom of the two Sicilies, or Naples	7,576,000
(Of which the Island of Sicily 1,660,000)	
	19,391,200
Malta.....	104,600
Corsica	180,000
	284,600
Italians, but detached from Italy.	

Places of worship . . . . . 16,170

Clergymen . . . . . 20,400

Estimated at one working clergyman for every 1000 persons, (being more than in France, and less than in Spain,) and 1000 dignitaries, as follows:	
1 Pope,	} Estimated at one prelate for every 200,000 people
46 Cardinals,	
38 Archbishops,	
62 Bishops.....	
853 Other dignitaries,	}
19,400 Working Clergymen.	
20,400	



One Clergyman for every 950 persons.

One place of worship for every 1200 persons.

Income . . . . . £776,000

Being at the rate of £40,000 per million of hearers.

19,391,200 hearers, at £40,000 per million of hearers . . . £776,000

This table has been framed with the assistance of a gentleman who has resided a considerable time in the great cities of Italy, particularly in Rome, and whose observations and inquiries were very much directed to these subjects, and greatly facilitated by his being of their persuasion.

In the following tables are comprised the remaining states of Europe.

#### ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON THE CLERGY IN AUSTRIA.

<div> <div>Austrian subjects</div> <div>In the Churches of Hungary and Italy already given,</div> <div>there are included, in Hungary . . . . . 5,100,000</div> <div>Italy . . . . . 4,117,200</div> </div>		<div>28,136,000</div> <div>9,217,200</div>
Hearers	(Austrian subjects, remaining to be treated of.)	18,918,800
Places of worship	(At one for every 1200 persons.)	15,800
Clergymen	(At one for every 1000 persons.)	19,000
One place of worship for every 1200 persons.		
One Clergyman for every 1000 persons.		
Income	(At £50,000 per million of hearers.)	£950,000

#### THE CLERGY IN SWITZERLAND.

Hearers	(The Swiss are about two-thirds Calvinists and one-third Catholics.)	1,720,000
Places of worship	(At one for every 1200 persons.)	1,430
Clergymen	(At one for every 1000 persons.)	1,700
Income	(At £50,000 per million of hearers.)	£87,000

#### THE CLERGY IN PRUSSIA.

Hearers		10,536,571
<div> <div>Lutherans</div> <div>Catholics</div> <div>Reformed or Calvinistic</div> <div>Jews</div> <div>Menonites and other sects</div> </div>		<div>6,064,379</div> <div>4,023,513</div> <div>300,101</div> <div>127,345</div> <div>21,233</div>
Places of worship	(At one for every 1300 persons.)	8,100
Clergymen	(Being one for every 1100 people)	9,578

One place of worship for every 1300 people.

One Clergyman for every 1100 people.

Income . . . . . £527,000

{ Estimated at £50,000 per million of hearers.  
As the clergy are remarkably poor in Prussia, this seems quite as  
much as they receive ; it is feared they do not get so much. }

10,536,571 hearers, at £50,000 per million . . . £527,000

*The Clergy in the German States, exclusive of Austria and Prussia.*

The population of the German confederation	30,169,000	
Catholics, 15,000,000 ; Lutherans, 12,000,000 ; Calvinists, 2,200,000 ; other Christians, 786,000 ; persons of the Jewish Faith, 183,000.	}	
Austrian German states . . . . .		9,482,200
Prussian German states . . . . .		7,923,400
		<hr/> 17,405,600

Hearers . . . . . 12,763,500

Being the population of the other German States, and distributed as follows :	
Kingdom of Bavaria . . . . .	3,560,000
Ditto Wurtemberg . . . . .	1,395,500
Ditto Hanover . . . . .	1,305,400
Ditto Saxony . . . . .	1,200,000
Twenty-two other sovereign states and four cities	5,302,600
Amongst them are ; Connected with England,	
{ Dutchy of Brunswick . . . . .	209,800 persons
{ Ditto Saxe Cobourg . . . . .	80,000 do.
{ Langraviate of Hesse-Homburg . . . . .	20,000 do.

Places of worship . . . . . 9,800

(At one for every 1300 persons.)

Clergymen . . . . . 11,600

(At one for every 1100 persons.)

Income . . . . . £765,000

(At £60,000 per million of the people.)

#### THE CLERGY IN THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Hearers . . . . . 5,000,000

{ The Dutch are about half Calvinists, one-fourth Catholics, one-fourth other sects, in all about . . . . . 2,000,000  
The Flemish are Catholics, and are . . . . . 3,000,000 }

Places of worship . . . . . 3,840

(At one for every 1,300 persons.)

Clergymen . . . . . 4,540

(At one for every 1,100 persons.)

Income . . . . . £265,000

{ Being at rate of £80,000 per million of the people in Holland, the dearest country on the continent of Europe ; and at rate of £35,000 for the Flemish clergy, whose stipends are on the French system ; but who serving a people richer and more given to religious observances than the French, get much larger voluntary contributions }

2 millions of Dutch at £80,000 per million . . . £160,000

3 millions of Flemish at £35,000 per million . . . £105,000

**THE CLERGY IN DENMARK.**

Hearers	1,700,000
(The Danes are all Lutherans.)	
Places of worship	1,300
(At one for every 1300 persons.)	
Clergymen	1,586
{ According to the Encyclopædia Britannica, viz. 6 bishops or super-intendents, 1580 working clergy. }	
One place of worship for every 1300 persons.	
One clergyman for every 1100.	

Income	£119,000
(At the rate of £70,000 per million of hearers.)	
1,700,000 Hearers, at £70,000 per million	£119,000

**THE CLERGY IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.**

Hearers	3,400,000
(In Sweden 2,700,000, in Norway 700,000.)	
Places of worship	2,620
(At one for every 1300 persons.)	
Clergymen	3,100
{ At one for every 1100 persons. }	
{ 1 Archbishop, 13 Bishops, 192 Prepositi or Inspectors, in Sweden, }	
{ and 4 Bishops in Norway. }	
Income	£238,000
(At the rate of £70,000 per million of hearers.)	

**THE CLERGY IN RUSSIA.**

Hearers	42,000,000
{ There are Russian subjects }	
{ 43,800,000 }	
{ Greek Church }	
{ 34,000,000 }	
{ Catholics, Latin and Greek }	
{ 5,500,000 }	
{ Lutherans }	
{ 2,500,000 }	
{ Mahometans }	
{ 1,800,000 }	
Places of worship	24,500
{ Greek Church (per Rees' Encyclopædia) }	
{ 18,350 }	
{ Catholics and Lutherans 1 for 1300 persons }	
{ 6,150 }	
Clergymen	74,270
{ Greek Church, (Rees' Encyclopædia) }	
{ 67,000 }	
{ Catholics and Lutherans, one for 1,100 }	
{ 7,270 }	
Income	£910,000
34,000,000 Greek Church, at £15,000 per million	£510,000
8,000,000 Lutheran and Catholics £50,000 do.	£400,000

**THE CHRISTIAN CLERGY IN TURKEY.**

6 millions of Christians, at £30,000 per million	£180,000
{ The Greeks pay their clergy much better than the Russians. }	
{ The monks in Greece must all work for their support. }	

**THE CLERGY IN SOUTH AMERICA.**

15,000,000 of people, at £30,000 per million	£450,000
{ The great bulk of this population are Indians, mixed casts, people of colour, and black people. If some dignitaries in great towns are well paid, the working clergy throughout the country are said to be in very low circumstances. }	

*Estimated Expenditure on the clergy in small Christian communities dispersed all over the world.*

3,000,000 of people at £50,000 per million . . . £150,000

Having thus despatched the other countries of Europe, the author proceeds to England, the great object of his work; and in a series of instructive tables presents us with a view of the state of the clergy in that country. We shall be obliged to abridge the tables, but will strive to retain the most important statements.

*Estimated Expenditure on the Clergy of the Established Church of England, IN ENGLAND AND WALES.*

Hearers . . . . .	6,000,000
{ The whole population is 12,000,000: if one-half are hearers of the } { Establishment it is certainly the outside. }	
Places of worship . . . . .	11,743
Clergymen . . . . .	18,000
Archbishops, . . . . .	2
Bishops, . . . . .	24
Archdeacons, . . . . .	60
Deans, . . . . .	27
Canons and Prebends, . . . . .	544
Dignitaries, . . . . .	657
Working Clergy, Rectors, Vicars, Curates and Chaplains, . . . . .	17,343

One place of worship for every 500 hearers.

One clergyman for every 333 hearers.

One Archbishop for every 3,000,000 hearers.

One Prelate for every 233,000 hearers.

Income . . . . . £7,600,000  
6,000,000 of hearers, at £1,266,000 per million ; . 7,596,000

*Estimated Expenditure on the Clergy of the Established Church of England and Ireland.*

IN IRELAND.

Hearers . . . . .	400,000
{ According to the population return, there are in Ireland 6,846,000 } { people—say 7,000,000 }	
{ The following is deemed their distribution into Sects: }	
Roman Catholics . . . . .	5,500,000
Presbyterians . . . . .	800,000
Church of England and Ireland . . . . .	400,000
Methodists and other Sects . . . . .	300,000
Places of worship . . . . .	740
Clergymen . . . . .	1,700

Archbishops, . . . . .	4
Bishops, . . . . .	18
Deans, . . . . .	33
Archdeacons, . . . . .	34
Canons, Prebends, &c., . . . . .	500
Dignitaries . . . . .	587
Working Clergy, . . . . .	1,113
<i>(For full particulars, see Ecclesiastical Register, printed by Nolan, Dublin.)</i>	

One place of worship for every 540 hearers.

One Clergyman for every 235 hearers.

One Archbishop for every 100,000 hearers.

One Prelate for every 18,000 hearers.

Income . . . . . £1,300,000

400,000 hearers, at £3,250,000 per million of hearers, £1,300,000.

*Estimated expenditure on their own Clergy by the people who are not hearers of the Established Church.*

#### IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Hearers . . . . . 6,000,000

Places of Worship . . . . . 8,000

Clergymen . . . . . 8,000

One place of worship to 750 hearers

One Clergyman to 750 hearers.

Income . . . . . £500,000

(Voluntary contributions at an average rate of £65 for each Clergyman.)

6 millions of hearers at £85,000 per million . . . £510,000

*Estimated expenditure on the clergy of that part of the people whose ministers do not receive stipends from the Kirk,*

#### IN SCOTLAND.

Hearers . . . . . 500,000

(See the numbers of each Sect in the Table of the Scotch Kirk. p. 435.)

Places of worship . . . . . 333

{ At an average of one place of worship for every 1500 persons, as }

{ in the Kirk. }

Clergymen . . . . . 400

(At an average of six clergymen to five places of worship.)

Income . . . . . £44,000

(Voluntary contributions at an average of £110 each to 400 clergymen.)

A place of worship to every 1500 hearers.

A clergyman to every 1250 hearers.

500,000 hearers, at £90,000 per million . . . £45,000

*Estimated expenditure on their own clergy by the people of Ireland, who are not of the established Church.*

Hearers . . . . . 6,600,000

Computed as follows :

Catholics . . . . .	5,500,000
Presbyterians . . . . .	800,000
Methodists and other Sects . . . . .	300,000

Places of worship . . . . . 2,378

Clergymen . . . . . 2,378

One place of worship for every 2,400 hearers.

One clergyman for every 2,400 hearers.

Income . . . . . £261,580

(Voluntary contribution, at an average of £110 each for 2378 clergymen.)

6,600,000 hearers, at £40,000 per million of hearers, \*£264,000

{ Government grant, yearly, the sum of £13,487 to certain Protest-  
 { tant ministers, viz. to Presbyterians, £8,697, to seceding Presbyte-  
 { rians £4,034, to other Protestant dissenting ministers £756. }

To these tables succeed comparative tables deduced from all the foregoing, from which it appears that in all the countries of America and Europe, except Great Britain, 198,728,000 people pay their clergy £8,852,000, while 6,000,000 people of the established church of England and Wales pay their clergy £8,896,000. The following brief table is intended to afford an abstract of the state of christianity throughout the world.

#### CHRISTIANS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

	Roman Catholics	Protestants.	Greek Church:
In Great Britain and Ireland.	5,800,000	15,200,000	
In all the rest of the world.	118,872,060	38,856,000	41,500,000
Total..	124,672,000	54,056,000	41,500,000
Catholics . . .	124,672,000	Pay to their clergy	£6,106,000
Protestants . .	54,056,000	„	11,906,000
Greek Church	41,500,000	„	760,000

Total of Christians 220,228,000 Pay to their clergy £18,772,000  
 Of which England for 21 millions of people pays more than one half.

Having stated the present amount of the church revenues in England, our author proceeds to his plan for a revision of the establishment. It is expressed as follows.

#### PROJECT OF A PROVISION

*For the Clergy of the Established Church and of all other Denominations, in Great Britain and Ireland.*

The Episcopal Body and other Dignitaries of the Church of England, or State Church, to have national stipends as follows :

#### EPISCOPAL BODY.

The Archbishops to have each £8000 per annum ; Bishops, each £3000 per annum ; Archdeacons, each £1000 ; Deans, each £1000 per annum.

#### OTHER DIGNITARIES.

Canons, Prebends, &c. each £200 per annum.

## PROVISION FOR THE WORKING CLERGY,

*Of the Established Church, and of all other Denominations.*

Every clergyman having a congregation of 3300 persons, with a place of worship capable of accommodating  $\frac{3}{5}$  of them, or 2000 persons, to have a national stipend of £350 a year: with a congregation of 2500 persons, and a place of worship to accommodate 1500 persons, £320 a year: with a congregation of 1700 persons, and a place of worship to accommodate 1000 persons, £290 a year; and with a congregation of 1100 persons, and a place of worship to accommodate 666 persons, £250 a year. Smaller congregations or places of worship not to be entitled to National Stipends. New congregations and new places of worship not to be entitled to National Stipends until they have existed three years. Proper precautions to be taken to ascertain the numbers of the congregations, and the accommodation in the places of worship.

The following table shows the practical operation of this scheme in England and Wales.

*Projected Expenditure on the Clergy of all denominations in England and Wales.*

## Episcopal Body and other Dignitaries of the Church of England.

## EPISCOPAL BODY.

2	Archbishops.....at	£8000 each.....	£16,000
24	Bishops.....at	3000 “ .....	72,000
60	Archdeacons.....at	1000 “ .....	60,000
27	Deans.....at	1000 “ .....	27,000

113 persons, the Episcopal Body, to receive.....£175,000

## OTHER DIGNITARIES.

200 Canons, Prebends, &c.....at £200 each.....£40,000

— { Whatever number of Canons and Prebends enjoy the honor of }  
 — { the title, only 200 to receive the national stipend. }

313 persons, Episcopal Body, and other Dignitaries of 6 millions of }  
 hearers, to receive..... } £215,000

*Estimate of the projected Expenditure on the Working Clergy, both of the Established Church and of all other denominations.*

Number of Clergymen.	Number of persons accommodated in each place of worship	Number of persons to each congregation.	Total number of people in their congregations.	Amount of Annual Stipend	Total Amount of Stipend.
500	2000	3300	1,650,000	£350	£175,000
1000	1500	2500	2,500,000	320	320,000
2500	1000	1700	4,250,000	290	725,000
2500	666	1100	2,750,000	250	625,000

6650 clergymen, pastors of	11,150,000 people, to receive.....	£1,845,000
Episcopal Body and other Dignitaries of the Established Church,.....		215,000

Total amount for all the Clergy of all the people of England and } and Wales.....	£2,060,000
--	------------

A table is also given showing the application of the same plan to Ireland, but we have not room to quote it.

The rest of the pamphlet is occupied with discussions of the mode of levying the funds for the support of the new establishment, and of secularizing the old; details, into which we think it not necessary to enter, in the utter improbability that this or any similar plan will be adopted. No one conversant with the style, in which questions of reform are treated in England, will think it possible that a plan like this can be brought forward, with any prospect of success. It is not that the plan is not sufficiently reasonable and the provision sufficiently ample. But the proposition amounts to an invitation to a certain set of men, who are now paid nearly nine millions of pounds sterling, to accept in lieu thereof one million, and all for the sake of the public good. Such invitations are accepted at the point of the pike alone.

It has been proved, by the event, unfortunate for England, that she was before most of the nations of Europe, in the reform of her church establishment. Henry VIII. laid his hand heavily on the estates of the Catholic church, and what he spared has been regarded as a sacred remnant, which ought not to be touched. This remnant, in the prosperity of the succeeding ages in England, has grown to a sum enormously out of proportion to the occasions of the establishment, which it supports. Had the old Catholic establishment subsisted in England to the present day, there would have been a revolution in that country, as in the other countries, and all would have been put on an economical footing.

The history of the world teaches, moreover, that there are but two ways, in which these great abuses can be corrected. One is the disastrous way of revolution; that terrible cautery, with which an exhausted and maddened majority attempts to extirpate the deep seated corruptions of the government. Revolutions are anomalies, which cannot be calculated upon. They come when least expected; and they come not, for long centuries of misgovernment. The other way in which great abuses are remedied is the personal energy of the monarch.



Henry VIII. of England, Henry IV. of France, Peter the Great of Russia, Joseph II. of Austria, and Frederic of Prussia severally accomplished great reforms, by the energy of their characters or the skill of their policy. It is not easy to put limits to what might be done, by a monarch of great character in England, no specimen of such a character (happily it is common to say for the nation) having appeared on the English throne, since the days of Elizabeth. It cannot be dissembled, indeed, that a monarch of strong character would be ill placed at the head of a nation, so freely governed in the main as the English. It is most probable that should the sovereign attempt, by any strong exercise of power, to remedy the great abuses of the state, the first consequence would be to enlist the parliament in their defence. And besides, why reform the establishment of the church? One of the most liberal English statesmen has declared that her £9,000,000 are ‘but a pittance;’ and were it ever so extravagant, it rests on the same basis of arbitrary law, as the hereditary succession to the crown and the law of primogeniture. While the author of this pamphlet was drawing up his tables to show how 6,000,000 of the established church are patronized, at the expense of the other 6,000,000 dissenters, why did it not enter into his head to draw up another table, to show how some 200,000 elder sons are patronized at the expense of all the other sons and all the daughters in the kingdom? If the reason of the thing did not prompt this question, the experience of the French revolution would do it. The same assembly that sold the church property, abolished the law of primogeniture and substitutions at first beyond the second degree,\* and soon altogether. Mr Sismondi, in the work to which we have already alluded, has a chapter to prove the ruinous effects of entails (not less on those in whose favor they subsist, than the mass of the nation) by reasonings as plausible as any, which can be brought against expensive hierarchies. The reasonings are good, but kings and ministers will not hear them. Napoleon restored the clergy and revived entails, and the present French government has in this followed him; nor will the church establishment in England be reformed, till it is done by a convention of the good people of England chosen in districts, and assembled in London to take into consideration the present state of affairs, and to report the plan of a constitution of representative govern-

\* Hugo's *Lehrbuch der juristischen Encyclopædie*. p. 187, 189.—6th. edit.

ment. The day for this will not arrive without convulsions to the civilized world, by which we should be any thing but gainers, and much as we deplore the abuses existing in that country we think that they cannot be healed without a revolution, which should drench in blood the land of our fathers.

Ἀλλά με τεθνεῖῶτα χυτὴ κατὰ γαῖα καλύπτοι

Πρὶν γ' ἔτι σῆς τε βῆς, σοῦ θ' ἐκληθμῶο πυθέσθαι.

ART. XXII.—*Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War in America, with Sketches of Character of persons the most distinguished, in the Southern States, for Civil and Military Services. By Alexander Garden, of Lee's Partisan Legion; Aid-de-Camp to Major General Greene: and honorary member to the Historical Society of New York. Charleston, S. C. E. A. Miller; 1822.*

THE perusal of the title page and index of this work, must be alone sufficient to excite a strong interest in its contents. It is principally composed of memoirs of those individuals, who distinguished themselves by their conduct in civil or military life, in the southern states, during the American revolution. It is written by one who shared in the achievements and sufferings of that contest, who was an eye witness to the facts which he relates, or derived his information concerning them from sources of the highest respectability. In his choice of subjects he has confined himself neither to rank nor sex, nor party, and his sketches of character are drawn with a moderation and a liberality, which, were all other evidence wanting, would alone be strong proof of his general correctness. That he has never been misinformed, or that all which he relates is equally interesting, is more than we shall venture to assert: but we remember no collection of anecdotes, which seems to have been formed with more discrimination. The style is distinguished for the most part by unaffected liveliness. The author seems every where to have a just sense of the real importance of the facts which he communicates, and leaves them to speak for themselves without vainly striving to enhance their value by a labored pomposity of diction.

With his sentiments and opinions in general we heartily coincide. We deeply regret, however, the terms in which he speaks on the subject of duelling, a practice which certainly